

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Department of Public Health for the Calendar year 1952.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. V.S. 382—53-54, dated 17th September 1953, from the Director of Public Health in Mysore, Bangalore, forwarding the Annual Report of the Administration of the Public Health Department for the Calendar year 1952.

ORDER No. M. 11598-697—P.H. 8-53-3, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 31ST OCTOBER 1953.

1. Recorded.

2. The state of Public Health was satisfactory during the year under report. With a view to achieving the objectives laid down in Part IV of the Constitution of India, the Department of Public Health, as part of development Policy, has been organised on modern lines and through this agency, efforts are being made to raise the health standards of the people.

The incidence of communicable diseases like Plague, Small-pox and Cholera was low and as a preventive measure 55,999 anti-plague inoculations, 992,560 anti-smallpox vaccinations and 187,292 anti-cholera inoculations were performed. A total of 1,737 houses and 5,073 burrows were fumigated and 21,578 houses were sprayed with D.D.T. as a plague control measure. During the year under report, 518 deaths from Plague, 1,421 deaths from smallpox and 1,106 deaths from Cholera were reported giving a specific death rate of (1) 6 per 100,000 (12 per 100,000), (2) 15 per 100,000 (35 per 100,000) and (3) 12 per 100,000 (35 per 100,000) of population respectively. In the year under report, a total of 11,820 deaths from Malaria were reported giving a specific death rate of 127 per 100,000 of population as compared with 147 in the previous year. A total of 175 (one hundred and seventy-five only) Health Units were working during the year under report in the Malnad Areas and in the malarious irrigated areas.

3. *Vital Statistics*.—During the year under report, 153,254 (138,038) live-births and 66,447 (67,003) deaths from all causes were reported giving a birth rate of 16.5 and a death-rate of 7.1 per mille of population. The excess of births over deaths during the year under report was 86,807 (71,035).

4. *Public Health Institute*.—A total of 16,974 (18,951) samples were examined in the Bacteriological Section and 1,828 (1,374) samples were analysed in the chemical section. A total of 422 (431) medico-legal cases with 2,195 (1,831) articles were examined in the Medico-legal Section. 178,120 (255,400) doses of anti-plague vaccine, 619,430 (16,41,420) doses of anti-cholera vaccine and 27,405 (21,750) doses of T.A.B. vaccine were issued during the year.

5. *Vaccine Institute*.—During the year, a total quantity of vaccine lymph issued was 13,57,040 (15,67,190) cases. Only streptomycin treated vaccine lymph was issued for general use. The cost of vaccine lymph produced during the year worked out to less than Re. 0-0-3 (pies three only) per case.

Bureau of Epidemiology.—During the year under report, spraying endemic villages of Plague with D.D.T. as an experimental measure was undertaken during the months of August, September and October. 6 towns, and 158 villages reported infection of Plague during the year as against 51 towns and 323 villages during 1951. A gradual decline in the incidence of Plague was apparent in the year under report.

7. *Bureau of Malariology*.—The Health Unit activities in the State were quite satisfactory during the year. As the use of Pyrethrum extract was completely replaced by D.D.T. in all the units in the State, no extract was prepared during the year. The entire programme of spraying was restored to a dosage of 100 mgs. per sq. ft. Malaria in areas where spraying operations were in progress was well under control during the year. With the withdrawal of the foreign team and the transfer of parallel teams to Saklespur, the same programme as was initiated by World Health Organisation Team, was continued during the year and the results.

were reported to be satisfactory. During the year under report a Malaria Training Centre at Mandya was started to give training to all Health Officers and Health Inspectors utilising the equipment and services of the experts of the Rockefeller Foundation offered in this behalf. A general policy for taking up D.D.T. spraying in the Municipal and other areas was enunciated by Government during the year under report. Health Unit activities were extended during the year by starting new Health Units at Thyavangi and Kulambi and at Sri Ramadevaru Channel Area. In the year under report, the conversion of "walking units" for D.D.T. spraying in Mysore and Mandya Districts into "Motorised Units" and the extension of anti-malaria work into the 44 Pockets of the three Malnad Districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan were sanctioned. The National Malaria Control Scheme sponsored by the Government of India for taking up a State-wide Control of Malaria was under consideration of Government.

General.—The administrative control of the B.C.G. Scheme was transferred from the Medical Department to the Public Health Department and the vaccination scheme on a mass scale throughout the State was sanctioned. As many as 66,287 were B.C.G. vaccinated. Along with the multi-phase health survey undertaken in the State, nutrition survey was also conducted in the year under report. A total quantity of 13,160 lbs. of milk powder offered by the Swiss Government, 50,000 multi-vitamin tablets donated by the United States of America and 100,000 Decamin tablets donated by the Danish Indian Relief Committee were distributed in famine areas during the year. The Panchalinga Darsana Jatra at Talkad held once in 12 years came off during the year. The Department in addition to preventive measures against infectious diseases, undertook also the supply of pure drinking water to the pilgrims at the Jatra. Elaborate arrangements were made to maintain the sanitation of this small town at a fairly high level. Three Health Officers and two Public Health Nurses were deputed abroad on T.C.A. Fellowship during the year under report. Several distinguished visitors looked into the working of the Department.

The work of the Department was satisfactory.

K. MOHAMED AHMED,

*Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Lays down Measures to reduce clerical labour in Public Works Divisions.

READ—

Letter No. 217—WM. GC., dated the 9th September 1953 from the Accountant General, Mysore, Bangalore, suggesting measures to reduce clerical labour in Public Works Divisions.

ORDER No. FL. (B) 8936-9—C. R. 13-53-2, DATED BANGALORE,

THE 21ST OCTOBER 1953.

Under the existing system, public works divisions are sending with the monthly accounts a schedule docket for each individual work irrespective of the estimated amount of the work and similarly particulars of each work, for which a schedule docket is sent, are being entered in the schedule of works expenditure. This system is laborious and takes much of the time of the divisional staff. It is considered desirable to devise ways of saving clerical labour in compiling the monthly accounts in the divisions so that the divisional staff can devote greater attention to the preparation of other schedules, returns, etc., to be sent to the Audit Office. The following procedure is, therefore, laid down for the guidance of the Public Works Officers.

The system of sending with the monthly accounts a schedule docket for each individual work may be dispensed with in the case of works of small magnitude whose estimated cost does not exceed Rs. 1,000 (with the exception of works